The Office of Coroner Abuses of Which it for the Occasion.

It is natural that men who seek office for the sake of its emoluments, should, on having obtained it, he willing to make those emoluments as extensive as possible. Nor, when charge of their official duties, and a rigid collection of the fees that appertain to the same, is there aught in this of which to complain. But there is a tendency-especially when the public is the party to pay-not only to increase unnecessarily the amount of nominal service, but to swell the bills of costs charged for the same, until abuses, in themselves to tally indefensible, by the force of custom acquire the appearance of rights, and what, at first was no better than pilfering, comes to be recognized as possessing all the qualities of an absolute estate

At present we apply these remarks to the office of Cononen, and to what are called its duties, as they are discharged in "cities of the first-class" in the State of Ohio, to wit: in Cincinnati. Whether the present Coroner is worse or better than his predecessors, we want the light to be able to affirm with the proper certainty. Whether the abuses of the law or the reason of the office are greater here than in other first-class cities, we do not know; probably not. We, therefore, intend merely to speak of things and practices as they are; showing how they are wrong, and lead to that which it is difficult to distinguish from acts of public robbing.

The duty of the Coroner is to inquire into the causes of unnatural death, where there is reason to suspect the agency of criminal design, or, as it is expressed in a standard work upon American law, "to hold inquests over dead bodies, where there is reason to suspect violence, and to procure the verdict of a jury upon the cause of the death;" or, as stated by an eminent English writer, to inquire "when any person is slain, or dies suddenly, or in prison, concerning the manner of his death."

The first abuse to be noticed is the increasing, unnecessarily, the number of inquests sooner is a Coroner elected than he is surrounded by a band of professional jurors and witnesses, each of whom finds it for his interest to hunt up cases, and to place them in such light as to induce the officer to think there is reason to make them the subjects of inquiry. The effect of this practise is to proequests in cases when the cause of death is perfectly palpable, and where there is no room for suspicion of foul play of any kind. A man drops down in the street from sun-stroke, in the sight of a dozen others. Nobody doubts how he came to his end; yet in comes the Coroner, a jury is impanneled, witnesses are sworn, testimony taken, and a formal verdict, "died by the visitation of God," or "from some cause to the jury unknown," puts the public in possession of rather a small sum of intelligence, at the cost of a considerable sum of money. A man is kicked on the knee by a horse, inflammation supervenes, he is carried to the hospital, and in a few days is carried off. The cause of death is entirely visible; yet the fact that it has occurred reaches the ears of the Coroner there is an inquest, a post-mortem examina tion, witnesses, verdict, and costs to add to the burdens that fall upon the people. How large a ratio of the inquests holden in this city are totally and palpably unnecessary, it is not easy to learn; but it is safe-so we are informed by those who have given attention to the matter-to say that a majority are of

The next abuse is the various devices re sorted by the surroundings of the Coroner; to swell the cost of each inquisition. To give an instance of this, we may refer to the frequency of post-morten examinations Coroners have their friends of the surgical profession; and, however apparent may be the y comes in as a matter of course, and the bill follows, to be met out of the treasury. For example, in the case of the late lamented Prof. Crawley there was no room to question the mesons by which the deceased was deprived of life. There it was upon the surface-a fatal stab, and death almost instantly ensuing; yet, in comes the doctor, produces his instruments, cuts open the victim, gets his name into the papers, is suspected of being a prodigy of wisdom for finding what every body knew was there, and puts a handsome aggregate of dollars in his pocket. We have been furnished with the outlines of a good many cases, illustrative of the foregoing remarks but have the space only to refer to them in this general manner.

There is another form of abuse, in that Coroners not unfrequently assume to pronounce upon the gullt or innocence of suspected parties. This, at present, is not within the province of the Coroner, and when he or his juries take it upon themselves to condemn or acquit, or even to accuse or excuse, they do that which is entirely beyond any powers with which they are legally invested.

It is a question worthy of consideration whether, under our better state of society, and more perfect forms of legal proceeding, the office of Coroner might not be safely dispensed with, as it has been in several States of the Union. But, that, at any rate, the Coroner in office should keep within the line of his duty, and take a conscientious view of the case before he burdens the public with the cost of an inquest, is what unbody will be inclined to dispute.

Ghastly Entertainment for the Japanese The Beanett Matinee to the Embassy. Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, of New York and the natorious Herald, gave a matines to the Japanese Embassy on Thurs-

day, at their villa on the Hudson. Poor Japanese! that must have been the worst of inflictions—a sort of experimentumleft in them. If they could ondure the Bennett matines they could suffer any thing, and give themselves renewed confidence that they will not leave their persecuted bones to

crumble on our soil.

It is mentioned as the best proof of the natural physical vigor and stamins of the Jap-ances that all of them survived the Bennett matines. But then it was no fault of the Satanic Scot that they did not die like Adonis of a hore. Doubtless be did his Adone—of a bore. Doubtless he did his atmost to clating them by the display and infliction of his pretentions hospitality. He manifested his usual malignity nader the guise of courtesy, and undeavored with his greatest strength to poison the little peace the Japanese might have had in New York, and fill their prolific fancy for all future time with ghastly specters of a foreign proletary seeking to play the part of an American gentions.

City Rallways Their Usefulness The Pol-

the subject of street railways, with the in dispensable proposition, that they are of great public convenience. They are of positive benefit to the people—benefit enjoyed at as little expense of incidental inconvenience as any of equal magnitude that can be smed. If they occupy the streets, they do so less in proportion to their usefulness than coaches, buggies, wagons, or any other rehi-cles by which passengers have been trans-ported. They are rapidly growing in public favor, and as much as any other enterprise hould be a source of profit to those have invested money in their construction.

It has been the fate of street railways, sherever they have been introduced, to meet with opposition from narrow and frequently funatical prejudice, and to overcome it. There is no instance in which they have been overcome, nor any in which, when once established, they have not increased in extent, and grown in the popular favor. That such will be the case here, there is no room to doubt. The question when the petty warfare carried on against their usefulness and their progress will cease, is one only of time. Time will dispose of the opposition, and of the opposers. People who are so shortsighted as to put themselves in antagonism to valuable improvements are usually shortlived, politically.

There is no more reason why the railway ompanies should be burdened with a special tax upon their passengers than why a minis ter should be taxed upon his hearers, a lawyer upon his clients, a doctor upon his patients, or a manufacturer or merchant upon his customers; and there is no rule applied to the one that may not with equal justice be applied to the other. A tax of twenty per cent, upon the gross receipts of any concern in addition to the ordinary high rates upon property, is enormous. No business in the world can long bear such an imposition; and there is any rule which denies to government the power to destroy whom it pleases by unequal and oppressive taxation-as we believe there is-it is difficult to imagine parties better entitled to its benefits than the railway companies of this city.

The question of the abolition of the per spita, therefore, is one which has merits of its own, disconnected with any question of the reduction of fare as a consideration for the release. The per capita should be abolished at any rate; simply because it is unjust. The companies should put their fares at the lowest point consistent with the largest revenne, and should be left free to adjust their policy for that purpose, according to their own ideas. In this way, and in this way alone, public justice and the interests of all parties can be best secured; and to this, when prejudice has had its day, and folly has said its say, and demagogues and logics have exhausted their little wisdom and their little expedients, will it come at last.

Not Abram, but Abraham. Mr. Lincoln has formally declared that his name is not Abram, but Abraham. This is a matter of course. When God appeared to Abram, the Chaldee, and announced to him that He was about to make him the father of a great people, He told him that henceforth his name should be Abraham, which means the father of a great multitude. The terms which signify father and ruler are synony nous in most countries; therefore the prophesy relates to one as much as the other. When Mr. Lincoln became a possible Presi dent, his name should be called Abraham even if it was Abram before, for the promise seems about to be fulfilled again in him.

The Japanese at the New York Academy

Thursday's New York Tribune has the fol-

At one o'clock, it was announced that the carriages were ready to convey the Japanese to the Academic Matines, whereupon it be-came a question who of the seventy would go, and finally whether all of them would not insist on staying at home. For, as one of the Committee in charge astutely re-marked, "they're a very singler people, in-asmuch as they like to have their own way, and sometimes become fractious when we tell

marked, "they're a very sing'ler people, inasmuch as they like to have their own way,
and sometimes become fractious when we tell
'em they've got to go where they don't want
to?" The three Embassadors had refused to
attend the opera from the start; at the last
moment the officers also declined the invitation for themselves and their attendants.
The Committee urged the point. The Japanese, with suavity, begged to be excused.
The Committee insisted. The Japanese
firmly declined. The Committee assumed an
imperative tone. Whereupon the Japanese
were at first frightened, then wounded, lastly
enraged; and one of the officers rushed out
of the Committee-room, and adjured Mr.
Leland to procure him a pistol forthwith.

If the Committee persist in this style of
thing, we shall soon hear of a case of harri-kari
at the Metropolitan Hotel. Finally, terms
were made, and the gentle Japanese, with
their national politeness, concluded to yield
the point. The fourth, fifth, sixth, and serenth officers, three or four others high in
rank, "Tommy," and several attendants,
equipped themselves, were pulled, rather
than assisted, into the carriages, and
were whirled away to the Academy, at which
they arrived soon after the appointed hour.

With Captain Lee and Interpreter Portman,
the Japanese took their places in the proscene-shifters, and many others in citizens'
dress—which accorded superbly with the Roman costumes, triumphal arch, and the theological robes. The Japanese never beheld
Amodio before, and surely they were profoundly impressed with his bearing and voice.

Madame Cortesi, who is a sumptuous woman,
made a direct appeal to their hearts. They
thought, doubtless, of Japanese gardans,
flowers, and birds, and the saccharine delivium of love. They seemed to acknowledge
that she ought not to have been sacrificed,
and to entertain a very poor opinion of the
Roman pagans who put her to death.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN ARCHRISHOP.—The Catholic Telegraph of this week comes to us in mourning on account of the death of Archbishop Blanc, of New Orleans. That prelate died suddenly, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., of everflow of blood to the heart. He was a native of Lyons, France; came, a roung man, to the United States; was consecrated Bishop in 1835, and made Archbishop in 1851.

THE GOLD-YIELD OF PIER'S PRAIS IN TEN MONTES.—In reply to inquiries addressed to the Philadelphia Mint, a statement has been received in St. Louis, showing that the quan-tity of Pike's Peak gold dust, forwarded to that establishment since July last, amounts in value to not less than \$600,000.

Twenty-one Indians Killed in Tras.— The San Antonio Ledger of late date may that Vicenti Garza, with a company of Mex-leans, had pursued and overtaken the party of Indians that attacked Major Howard's train, and killed twenty-one of the number.

Blanchard Jerrold is editing for the press, "The Browning Papers," a series of articles written for a magnaine twenty years ago, by Jougias Jerrold, and said to contain some of its most sparkling touches.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, June 22. SENATE—Mr. Latham offered a resolu-tion directing the Secretary of the Senate to pay the remainder of the salary of the late Senator Broderick to his assignees. Re-

erred.

The House Bill for the relief of the Eighth Congressional Township, in Randolph County, linois, was passed.

Much confusion ensued—many Senators
ing on the floor at once, making separate

motions.

Mr. Mason moved to proceed to Executive session. He believed that unless this day was spent in Executive business, the Senate would be detained here next week.

Messrs. Ynice and Trumbull thought that legislative business should be finished before the Executive business, as the latter could go over till the next session.

The motion to go into Executive session was defeated, there being but one vote in the affirmative.

was defeated, there being out one vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Fitch reported a resolution supplementary to the one already passed, providing that the Secretary of the Interior shall contract for the erection or purchase of a Government Printing Bureau, instead of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, as provided in

the recent law passed.

The Twenty Million Loan Bill was passed.

The Committee of Conference on Legisla-tive Bill presented their report, which was agreed to.

Debate on the California Mail-service fol-

owed without action.

Recess taken till six o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at six o'clock.

Bills of minor importance were passed.

The Post Route Bill was resumed.

Mr. Latham advocated the Overland Mail loute.

Route.

A long debate followed. Laid aside.

The Postoffice Deficiency Bill was debated and some amendments agreed to without action. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Mr. Morris, of Illinois, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution providing for a Committee of three to investigate during the recess all the facts relative to Mr. Fowler's defalcation.

On motion of Mr. Burch, the unfinished business was transferred to the next session.

The House passed the resolution, 86 to 93, reported on Wednesday by Mr. Gurley, from the Committee on Printing, as amended by Mr. Burnet.

the Committee on Printing, as amended by Mr. Burnet.
Mr. Alby, from the Committee on Postoffices, reported a bill authorizing a postal contract from New Orleans or Mobile around the Mexican Gulf, touching at twelve ports, according to Mr. Butterfield's proposition. Referred to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

1 Mr. Washburne, of Ill., reported from Committee on Conference on Postoffice Deficiency Bill, that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged from further service, and also that the House insist on its amendments, with verbal alterations, restoring the inland service discontinued in March, 1859, except where the same expired by limitation, or improved the service furnished by railroad, or otherwise retaining the Isabel steamer contract clause; the Postmaster-General not to be debarred from discontinuing or controlling the service in accordance with the existing law.

Mr. Milles said it was almost morally con-

existing law.

Mr. Miles said it was almost morally cer-Mr. Miles said it was almost morally certain that the Senate would not agree to the House amendment.

Mr. Washburne had every reason to expect a knovable result. His motion was agreed to—syes 85, nays not counted.

The Loan and Treasury Bill was passed—88 to 17. Several private bills were passed.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

New York Decided for Douglas-A Row is the New York Delegation-The Minority Report Rejected-The Douglas Delegates from Louisiana and those from Arkansas Admitted,

BALTIMORE, June 21-10 P. M .- After Baltimore, June 21—10 P. M.—After a very warm discussion, the New York delegation have agreed to support the whole majority report, except, probably, in the case of Georgia, on which they may vote to admit the whole original delegation. This settles the question, and to-morrow, if the seceding delegations refuse to take seats, which is probable, the whole vote of the State will be cast by the contestants, and Douglas be nominated by a two-thirds vote.

New York follows suit in the way of personal difficulties. A quarrel has arisen be-

New York follows suit in the way of per-sonal difficulties. A quarrel has arisen be-tween John Clancy and Wm. H. Ludlow, the former charging the latter with treach-ery to Douglas. Some warm personal re-marks passed, for which Clancy holds Lud-low personally responsible, and sends him to-night a warlike message. Should this not onded to, a personal collision is talked

of by Clancy.

Baltimore, June 22.—The Chair stated that the first business was on ordering the main question on the resolutions of the Cre-dential Committee—first Mr. Gittings's

dential Committee—first Mr. Gittings's minority report.

The resolutions were read in order. First, the majority report, then the minority report, by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, and then Mr. Gittings's resolution.

The Chair decided that Mr. Crum, as Chairman of the Committee, had the right to make the closing address, although the main question had been ordered, and Mr. Crum addressed the Convention.

The minority report was rejected—103%

The minority report was rejected—103½ to 150. The question was taken separately on the resolutions in the majority report. That admitting Mississippi was adopted—250 account.

on the resolutions in the majority report. That admitting Mississippi was adopted—250 against 2½.

The second resolution, admitting the Louisiana-Soule delegates, was adopted—153 against 92; third resolution, admitting Arkansas, adopted—162 against 69.

Fourth resolution, admitting the original delegation from Texas, adopted, only 2½ votes in the negative.

Fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whitely, adopted.

Resolution giving R. L. Chaffee a sent in the Convention, adopted—138 to 111.

Resolution declaring Mr. O'Fallon entitled to a seat, adopted—138½ to 112.

Resolution admitting contesting delegates from Alabama, adopted.

A long discussion cusued on the question of admitting both delegations from Georgia. A call for a division of the resolution was withdrawn, and the resolution was lost withdrawn, and the resolution was lost-106½ to 145—New York voting in the nega

tive.
Mr. Church, of New York, said that New York desires to move that the original delegation from Georgia be admitted to seats or this floor. He called for the previous ques

tion.

Mr. Seward, of Ga., raised a point of order that the motion in order was on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a

The President decided that the previous section was executed, and no vote on the option of the resolutions as a whole was

question was executed, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole war necessary.

Mr. Hailett, of Mass., rose to address the Convention, when Mr. Stuart, of Mich, raised a point of order that Mr. Hallet was not a member of the Convention.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were under the operation of the motion to reconsider and lay on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts as excluded from the Convention.

Mr. Hallett appealed to Mr. Church to withdraw his call for the previous question, and, after some discussion, the previous question, and, after some discussion, the previous question was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston Delagates from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Stuart of Michigan, moved to lay the vote on the table.

Mr. Cochran moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till seven o'clock.

A call of a vote by fitates on Mr. Cochran's motion for a recess was demanded, and deciared lost.—82% against 108.

Mr. Vandeford, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourn it be size die. Declared out o' order.

The question was then put, first, the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote on which the minority report was rejected. The Convention refused to lay

the motion of reconsideration on the table—11314 against 13814; New York voting nay, amid the most intense excitement.

Mr. Cochran then rapidly put the motion for a recess till even o'clock, which was carried, amid the consternation of the Northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

Convention reassembled at seven o'clock, with a crowded audience. The interest was hightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw

Mr. Cessna moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected

the minority report. motion to reconsider the vote was ayes 103; nays 149—New York voting

The motion to reconsider the resolution ted at the morning session, was laid on Mr. Cessna moved to processa control of the previous question.

Several motions were made to adjourn sine several motions were made to adjourn sine several motions were afterward withdrawn.

Several motions were made to adjourn sine die, but were afterward withdrawn.

Mr. Russell of Virginia rose to make an announcement, amid great excitement. He said it was not consistent with their convictions of duty to participate longer in the deliberations of the Convention, and they would bid the Convention a respectful adien. Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew, six still remaining.

North Carolina, Tennessee, Maryland, California and Oregon also withdrew.

The Convention adjourned without balloting.

Prem New York.

New York, June 22.—The Herald, Journal of Commerce, &c., contain editorials strongly condemnatory of the Executive Committee of the American Telegraph Company for their extortionary demands and threats against the press. They urge stockholders to come forward at their meeting next Thursday, and rescue their property from the certain destruction of the madmen who now control it.

Mr. O. S. Wood, one of the oldest and most Mr. O. S. Wood, one of the oldest and most accomplished telegraphers in the country, and who, for several years, has had the management of the Canadian lines, went to Europe on business connected with his profession. During his sojourn in London Mr. W. made many inquiries touching the prospects of the newly projected telegraph-cable line between England and America, by the way of Greenland and Iceland. The result of these inquiries he ways unit the substained

of Greenland and Iceland. The result of these inquiries he sums up in the subjoined paragraph, which is extracted from one of his letters to his friends in this country:

"They (the new company) will accomplish nothing except making surveys. We shall never see Europe and America connected by telegraph via Greenland and Iceland. The more inquiries I make the better I am satisfied that we will soon have a direct line working successfully across the Atlantic, and I hope you may live many years after it is accomplished."

Wood strongly deprecates the difficulty Mr. Wood strongly deprecates the difficulty which has recently sprung up between the press of the United States and the American Telegraph Company, in consequence of the extraordinary measures of the latter, and predicts that the inevitable result of the quarrel will be the establishment of riva-lines throughout the country.

Washington Items.

Washington, June 22.—The Postoffice Deficiency and Post-route Bills are the only ones except the Tariff Bill, of a general importance now pending between the two

houses.

All the Pennsylvania Representatives except Mr. Dimmick, voted against the Loan Bill, and three Democrats only Messrs. Cobb, Florence, and Morris of Illinois, recorded their names in the negative. The affirmative was a mixed vote of all parties. The Senate passed the bill after it left the House.

Congress has changed the title of Purser to that of Paymaster in the Navy. The British Navy adopted this title some years ago.

Fowler Not at Pike's Peak

Cricket Match.

From Havana.

New Oaleans, June 22.—The steamer Calamba arrived here yesterday, bringing Havana dates to the 18th. The Sugar market was steady. Molasses

The Saratoga.

Highly Important from Virginia—The Rich mond Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., June 22.—The Convention met and adjourned.

HOME INTEREST.

So Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth

Be Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third.

CARPENTER's cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth-street.

BB Pictures for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery,

A. A. Everne, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

Mar Applicate's mammeth Gallery, corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. jeg-tf

88" Examine the Photographs at Arricoare's orner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. jee-tf

For The finest, largest and best-arranged Picture callery on Fifth-street is Cowan's, 22 West Fifth

me If you want a good Picture, call at the south

west corner of Sixth-street and Contral-avenue Pictures taken and gut in nice gill frames for twenty

ive cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the

MARRIED.

BOYNTON-FIEDELEL June 29, by Rev. G. T. Handers. Dr. Nathan Smith Boynton in Miss Ann Findlel, both of this City.

FERRIS-COPFIN.—On Thursday evening, Jun. R. by the Hev. Kingston Goldard, Fred. J. Ferri to Miss Ada A., daughter of tieorge W. Coffin, Esq. aff of this city.

series) afternoon of Fo'clock!

Fig. Near College Hill, Ohio, Friday afternoon, June 25, Wan. B. Flack, of errelpoins, in his birty-fifth year.

The figure at services will take place at the Medit-offst Church, Cunningville, foodsy, at 2 of clock P. M. Cartiages will leave J. P. Epply's, corner of Ninth and Frinc, 2: 101; Colock for the late residence of the deceased, and at 15 o'clock P. M. for Cummingville.

On Friday morning, June 22, A. and A. C. Broadwell, aged thin

allery, 30 West Fourth-st., over Le Boutillier's

Ninth and Main.

Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., June 22.—A large ship, upposed to be the United States sloop-of-war aratoga, from Vera Cruz, passed in last night w Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS ago. E. G. Bayler has been confirmed as Consu BARGAINS

In Lace Mantillas and Points From New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H., June 22.—The Legislature has adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Shirley, of Andover, and Mr. Barnard, of Franklin, members of the House, came near a personal knock-down to-day, the latter accusing the former of uttering a falsehood. Mr. Shirley, who is a leading Democrat, remains in town to answer any written request from Mr. Barnard. From New Hampshire At Wilson's, 78 West Fourth-ut.

BAREGE MANTILLAS New York, June 22.—Private letters have been received here from Isaac V. Fowler, from Havana, June 13. The Pike's Peak story is a humbug. A.Mrs. Gaw was nearly murdered by her At reduced prices, at Wilson's, 78 West Fourth.

In great variety. in her face. Cause, Jealousy. Both were s. WILSON'S

MANTILLA HOUSE. No. 78 West Fourth-street, OPPOSITE PIKE'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Heavy Porgeries.

Boston, June 22.—The Exchange Bank yesterday paid \$19,200 on a forged check, and the Safety Fund Bank, \$1,800 on a similar paper. The forgeries were made in the name of J. W. Davis and Mathew Bolles, Bankers. SMITH & NIXON'S HALL ALBANY, June 22.—St. George's Club beat Albany County Club to-day. St. George's first innings, 35; second innings, 112. Total, 147. Albany County first innings, 58; second innings, 34. Total 92.

Tuesday Evening, June 26. CONCERT

THIRD INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL Assisted by PROF. WEBER.

BEGINNING AT EIGHT PRECISELY. Cards of admission 25 cents-to be had of the popils, and at the door.

seeds to be applied in paying for the plane

REMOVED ADAMS, PECKOVER & CO.

ALLIGATOR COAL COOKING STOVE . W. CORNER OF PIPTH AND ELM. For a fine Photograph drop in at J. P. Ball's

N. B. -Orders now received at our ne FOUNDERY! Corner of Front and Central-av., or at SALES-ROOMS

NO REMOVAL THE CENTRAL BEEHIVE GALLERY, north-west corner Fifth and Central-avenue, with the same propriators, HARRISON & COLLINS, is not removed, but doing a flourishing business, since the droppes have left the live and working been have taken their places. Mr. Pewers having become the removed gausses of the contract of the places. Mr. Pewers having become the removed gausses of restourner may now rely upon receiving proper attention, and also getting first quality of Pickares at as lose prices as any other Gallery in the city.

Hats for the People. DRESS HATS AT 83, 83 50 AND 84-NO. 282 FIFTH-STREET, MEAR CENTRAL-AVENUE HENDLEY'S.

COLDEN SYRUP.—26 BRIS. BALTI-MORE—Superior article for family use AABON A. COLTER. join 318 and 331 Main-street. 20 MALES STARK MILL TWO 310 and 321 Main et. CUBA BONEY - 2 TIER OUS CUBA 319 and 321 Main-stepet. COLK-My B.W. BARTLETT. One vot. 12mo.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW JERUMALEN TEM

W. F. HUBLBUT, Sec'y

PALMER'S SOAP DENTRIFICE opposed of Soap and other articles well know heir beneficial action upon the teeth and gunntains no article that can possibly injure it, and can consequently be used with perfect in

and can consequently be used and can consequently be used by persons of all ages.

BOLON PALMER,
Manufacturer and Importer of Perfumery,
No. 36 West Fourth-street

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOV.

BIY is acknowledged by the most eminor physicians, and by the most careful drugsling throughout the united States, to be the most effect that blood-purifier ever known, and to have relieve more entering, and effected more permanent ever more entering, and effected more permanent strength and the state of the state

core legs and other corrupt and running ulcers, given in the pamphlet with each bottle, For sale h JOHN D. PARK, SUHE, ECKSTEIN & CO., an BEORGE M. DIXON. Price \$1. sep19-ay

SPECIAL INSURANCE CARD.

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD.

M. MAGILL. ESQ., HAVING RE-SIGNED the General Agency of the Pho-nix Insurance Company. of Hartford, Connecteur, notice is hereby given that Messrs. R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, are appointed and duly authorized to con-duct the business of easid General Agency, in all in-tranches. [1623-17] S. L. 100216, Freesident.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

erations in Dentistry performed. my24-ar

Read, all who wish to get Rich!

## THE LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUB of the Ninth Ward will meet at the st., 72118 (Saturday) EVENING, June clock, By order, (Ch. Times.) M. B. HAGANS, Pres't.

DELAND & GOSSAGE.

West Fourth-st.,

ATTENTION. WAYNE CONTI-LARGE INVOICES OF Seasonable Goods, BOUGHT AT

25 PER CENT. LOSS TO THE IMPORTER. CINCINATI, June 20, 1850.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—You are hereby notified that the
ard of Equalization of the City of Cincin
I adjourn on MONDAY, June 28, 1860.
HOWARD MATTHEWS, Auditor. LOW PRICES,

NOTICE-WOODWARD HIGH
SCHOOL. Scaled proposals will be received at the Office of Public Schools, until 13
o'clock on MONDAY, the Both inst. for repairing
the terra cotta of the Woodward High School
Building, and for painting said building—bids for
the different kinds of work to be separate. Hiddens
will be required to specify, by number of paris and
measurement, the different portions of form, cotta to
be replaced. By order of the Union Board of Chachinal Highs Schools. FOULARD SILKS

PLAID SILKS

AT 37% CENTS.

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